

THE Pacific Commercial Advertiser

A MORNING PAPER.

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EDITOR

TUESDAY : : : : : MARCH 22

SUGAR.—96 Degree Test Centrifugals, 4.36c. Per Ton, \$87.20.
88 Analysis Beets, 14s. 5½d. Per Ton, \$102.30.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, March 21.—Last 24 Hours' Rainfall, .14.
Temperature, Max. 76; Min. 64. Weather, unsettled.

THE TRANSPORTATION QUESTION.

With the sugar carrying contracts to be awarded in the near future might it not be well for the planters to take into consideration the question of passenger accommodations between here and the Pacific Coast?

The American Hawaiian company has received a princely sum from the sugar planters of this Territory in the form of freight charges on sugar transported to the mainland. Surely the company should be willing to do something in return. One or more fine combination freight and passenger boats could certainly be operated between here and San Francisco by the American-Hawaiian company with profit. Why not have the matter taken up?

There can be no complaint against the manner in which the American Hawaiian company has treated Hawaii in times past. The company was organized for the purpose of transporting freight, it came into the field as an avowed freight carrier and it has carried the freight. The American-Hawaiian company has given Hawaii excellent service, has built magnificent new ships whenever increased business demanded, and has showed a general readiness to prove itself wide awake.

But Hawaii has done her full duty by the American Hawaiian. The freight business which made the construction of the great ships possible, has come from here in a great measure. The officers of the company have known that during the sugar season full cargoes were to be had at each call. That knowledge gave them courage to go ahead with the construction of new vessels.

It would be too much to urge that the American Hawaiian equip all of its ships with passenger accommodations. A vessel plying between Honolulu and Tehuantepec, or running from here around the Horn, would have but little need for first-class passenger accommodations. But one or two ships, running on a regular schedule between here and San Francisco would certainly do excellent business.

The Matson Navigation Company has seen its way clear to combine freight and passenger business, and the experiment has met with success. The people of Hawaii have appreciated the efforts of the company and have patronized the ships liberally. That the company is making money is evidenced by the rapidity with which new ships have been built or purchased.

In urging upon the American-Hawaiian company the necessity for paying more attention to passenger service, should the sugar carrying contract again go to that company, slight must not be lost of the fact that Hawaii now can lay claim to as fine a freight service as any section of the world can boast. No finer fleet of freight steamers than those flying the A. H. house flag has ever been built.

But Hawaii must take into consideration the urgent need for more passenger ships. There is money in operating combination freight and passenger ships between Honolulu and San Francisco, and the company receiving the sugar contract can well afford to provide a suitable vessel to engage in the passenger business.

OUT OF THE WOODS.

Supervisor Logan's ordinance extending the fire limits is now out of the woods. After the mayor has affixed his signature, the ten publications have been made, and the extra five days' grace has elapsed, the ordinance will be law. Not since the present supervisors took office have they put through a measure of more vital importance to the city.

Strong pressure was brought to bear to prevent the passage of the ordinance. Arguments and threats were used by turns in the hope of inducing the county fathers to reject the proposed piece of legislation, but those officials justified the confidence which the voters showed in them when they elected them, and paid no more attention to threats than they did to sophistry.

The opponents of the ordinance did not come forward with any straightforward arguments against the extension of the fire limits; they stood off and called names and told what they would do at the polls to those supervisors who dared espouse the cause of decency. They could not argue against the fairness of the proposed piece of legislation.

The Western Union's offer to transmit fifty words for the price of ten after midnight has given rise to a rush of business and the men can now go home and tell their wives that they stayed out until two a. m. to send a string of after midnight messages and so cut down the high cost of living.

The supervisors did a sensible thing last night when they voted to have Fort street coated with a permanent pavement. The present condition of the street is a disgrace to a city of the size and importance of Honolulu, and money expended on temporary repairs would be money wasted.

Figures never lie. In a recent issue of a magazine five pages are devoted to figures showing that the packers lose seven dollars on each beef killed; and now R. P. Schwerin comes forward with figures to show that the Pacific Mail's Panama lines lost \$200,000 last year.

Things go by contraries. The papers use up many inches of space assuring the public that the Vesuvius eruption is not serious and the promotion committee ad, on the same page extols the beauties of the present activity of Kilauea.

If Mae Woods ever stood up with the late Senator Platt and listened to the words "until death do us part," she is carrying out her part of the contract to more than the letter; for her nagging is extending beyond the grave.

The poor women have one consolation in the present high prices of living. It will require no great self denial if they wish to emulate Mabel Gibson Corey who starved herself to save her figure and is now ill.

J. P. Morgan says he is lonely in spite of his wealth and that his dog is his only disinterested friend. Let J. P. add a sausage trust to his long list of holdings and see how long the dog will stick.

His Majesty the Hog (at \$10.20 per one hundred pounds) can now puff up with pride and say that one more slang saying is no longer applicable. Truly "on the hog" has a new meaning.

The safe, sound and sure manner in which the Wright Brothers have tied up their inventions by patents is only another proof of the saying "Be sure you're right, then go ahead."

San Francisco says she was not frightened at the recent earthquake shocks. She only sat up and took notice that was all.

W. J. Bryan is now in Brazil where the rats come from. Possibly he found those at home too hard to crack.

Mae—Then fellows in the fool's paradise is making fun of me.

YOUNG KNOX BREAKS INTO THE AUTO GAME

Philoander C. "Tip" Knox, the son of the secretary of state, who lately eloped with Mae Boler and is now obliged to hustle for a living for himself and his girl bride, is demonstrating his ability as an automobile salesman in Providence, Knox, who never owned a dollar before at any regular employment, headed orders for two cars on his first day out. Old salesmen say this is a fine record for any day.

Knox was turned over sooner than would be an experienced salesman, whom he accompanied when prospective customers were visited. Knox listened to the line of talk that the salesman put up and absorbed pointers. In the afternoon Knox concluded he had sufficient preparation, and taking one of the cars he went off alone. He returned with two orders.

"This here is a fine auto bargain," said Knox, "and taking one of the cars he went off alone. He returned with two orders."

"I knew 'Tip' would make good," said his father. "All he needs is an opportunity."

THE NEED OF MORE AND BETTER ISLAND PRODUCTS

By Dr. E. V. Wilcox, Chairman of Commission on Diversified Industries.

No. IX.

Cotton raising was late in the list of industries which have yielded to the necessity of co-operative organization. During the long period in the development of cotton production in the south the individual grower felt the need of the money from his crop as soon as it could be marketed. He was, therefore, strictly at the mercy of the speculative cotton buyer, who could manipulate prices to suit his own interests, as soon as the supply of cotton was out of the hands of the producer. Within recent years some attention has been given to the organization of co-operative associations, dealing with one phase or another of the cotton industry. The simplest organization which could be effected concerned the process of ginning. A number of co-operative gin mills have been erected in Oklahoma and Texas and have given complete satisfaction. It has been found possible to control the seed supply better where the whole industry is in the hands of the farmer, and the total profits obtained from the yield of cotton are a little larger than under the old system. Recently small co-operative cotton warehouses have been established, and this enables the grower to hold his cotton for a more favorable market, rather than selling it all at the beginning of the season, when the price is almost always at the lowest point.

Cotton lends itself peculiarly to a great variety of farming conditions. It can be grown in areas of any size, from one-half acre to thousands of acres. If only small patches are grown, there is no necessity of purchasing any special machinery whatever. The seed cotton can be either all sold to brokers or

taken to a co-operative or commercial gin mill. Even if larger areas are grown the necessary machinery is still very inexpensive. A gin of a capacity of 1000 pounds of lint per day can be purchased for about \$125. The fact that cotton is pre-eminently a money crop makes it a simple matter to obtain an advance upon the year's crop as soon as it is delivered to the warehouse and before any sale has been effected. This relieves the financial stress to such an extent that co-operative warehouses can be built and maintained by a comparatively small number of cotton growers of moderate means. The presence of a given quantity of cotton in a warehouse is a sufficient guarantee to prospective buyers to advance two-thirds or three-fourths of the value of the crop, and also to banks to loan money on the cotton as security.

Recent experiments with cotton in Hawaii indicate that reasonable profits may be expected from this crop in a variety of situations. The quality of lint is remarkably excellent. Quotations received within the past week on average samples of four varieties of cotton are as follows: For Caravelona and Egyptian, 29c per pound; 31c for sea island, and 15c for upland cotton. The unsatisfactory quotations received from samples which have been sent by certain growers to cotton brokers have, in the main, been due to the fact that these brokers were interested only in upland cotton and did not have any interest in a careful examination of the long linted cottons. This is another evidence of the necessity of an organization among cotton growers, whereby they may select the proper markets and make known in a business way the quality of the cotton which they have for sale.

JAPANESE TOURISTS COMING IN APRIL

Thos. Cook & Son's "Asahi Round the World Party," leaving Yokohama on April 16, composed entirely of Japanese, will arrive in Honolulu on April 16. Cook's Yokohama agency has notified Secretary Wood of the promotion committee that arrangements have been made with Manager Hertsche of the Young Hotel for a drive about the city. The party will be in charge of M. Tsuchiya, one of the editors of the Asahi Shinbun, a prominent daily of Tokyo and Osaka. The party will remain in Honolulu only one day, or during the time the Chiyo Maru remains in port. The list of persons making the tour is as follows:

P. Ito, dealer in patented goods, Osaka; T. Inouchi, wholesale draper, president of the Tokushima chamber of commerce, Tokushima; B. Ishikawa, wholesale draper, Osaka; M. Iwata, wholesale dealer in cotton yarn, Osaka; A. Ikeda, stockbroker, Osaka; B. Hamazaki, stockbroker, Osaka; I. Hamano, student, Tokyo; T. Nishio, cold storage expert, Osaka; N. Nishikawa, wholesaler of tobacco, Osaka; S. Toyama, banker, Osaka; Y. Chibuchi, lawyer, member of the Tokyo city council, Tokyo; T. Okamoto, banker, Kyoto; B. Osabe, president of the Tsunaga Electric Light Company, Hyogo; H. Kazama, farming and forestry, Kyoto; S. Kawamura, cotton importer, Osaka; K. Kashiwagi, pharmacist, Osaka; S. Kaogi, electrical engineer, Tokyo; M. Yoshii, student, Tokyo; K. Takata, druggist, Osaka; M. Toyama, publisher, Tokyo; T. Takagi, wholesaler of sake, Tokyo; S. Tsumoto, lawyer, president of the Tokyo city improvement bureau, Tokyo; S. Tsuruoka, tobacco wholesaler, Tokyo; S. Nakamura, lecturer in the Takanatsu Commercial School, Kagawa; R. Nakazawa, colliery manager, Saga; K. Nakagawa, wholesale dealer in meats, Tokyo; T. Umehara, stockbroker, Osaka; K. Manakata, manager of the Oriental Society, Kinnaman; K. Yagi, wholesaler, banker, Gifu; T. Yagi, wholesaler, draper, Nagoya; Y. Yasuda, banker, Tokyo; Z. Yasuda, banker, Tokyo; S. Yamamoto, journalist, Nagano; S. Furubida, proprietor of iron works, Osaka; S. Kozaki, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Osaka; K. Amagasaki, president of Sakai Trust Company, Osaka; K. Koshi, stockline manufacturer, Osaka; J. Kosaka, banker, Tokyo; M. Asami, president of the Tokyo Navigation Company, Shiga; S. Ando, M. E. Hyogo; S. Sawano, rice and stock broker, Hyogo; T. Mifune, artist, Osaka; S. Mizobuchi, director of the Chugai Asphalt Company, member of Tokyo city council, Tokyo; M. Miyamoto, gold and silver smith, Tokyo; I. Shimizu, chemist, Kagawa; N. Shimizu, colored I. J. A., retired, Tokyo; Y. Sugita, wholesaler dealer in charcoal, Osaka; S. Furukawa, doctor, superintendent of the Kansai Hospital, Soga.

Staff of the Asahi—M. Tsuchiya, manager of the party; Y. Okano, E. Nishimura, S. Sato, K. Kyose (San Francisco).

NEW AMBASSADOR TO CHINA HERE

(Continued from Page One.)

sity of handling. The discussion of politics was noticeably absent.

When called upon at the luncheon for a short speech, he said little beyond expressions of thanks for the reception that had been tendered him here. "When I was a boy," he said, "I used to read about Captain Cook, but I never dreamed that I would be here in Hawaii. The Islands always seemed fabulous to me."

Later he said that he considered Hawaii to be a portion of the United States, a very important part of the Pacific. Guam and the Philippines, he said, would also become the territories of the United States. At present in his mind of Hawaii only in that way.

Before the arrival of Mr. Robinson at the luncheon there were Gregory T. Mearns, Frank, President Waldron of the merchants' association, President Morgan of the chamber of commerce and others.

While the speaking here about politics he did speak in San Francisco on trade conditions in the East and on

SHIP SUBSIDY, HIS REMARKS BEING AS FOLLOWS:

"I formed my opinion in regard to a subsidy when making some investigations in Central and South America," he said. "Down there we enforce the Monroe Doctrine and act as a sort of guardian for the weaker nations, yet we never have got much of their trade. We can not expect steamships to run unless they can get cargoes, and under existing conditions the only way to make it profitable for them to do so would seem to be by means of a sufficient subsidy."

The conditions governing American trade with South America are dominant also on the Pacific. Japan, Germany and England subsidize their steamship lines and it seems necessary that we should do the same. Until recently, of course, American manufacturers and producers have been mostly interested in their home market, but now they are looking abroad. I have not given much attention to particular subsidy bills, but have formed the general belief that a subsidy measure of some sort is necessary to American trade expansion."

BITULITHIC PAVEMENTS FOR FORT STREET

(Continued from Page One.)

Quinn backed him up. "The papers," he said, "the merchants, the citizens, are all in favor of this paving proposition. There's nothing much to look into that I can see. In regard to money, that's all foolishness. I'm satisfied we'll have enough without taking it out of the road fund. It will take until the first of August, anyway, before we can start to build this road. That road will be a monument to this board. We ought to build it."

Logan stated that the board would have \$126,000 to spend on the roads, and only a paltry \$16,000 was asked for paving. "As far as I'm concerned," he said, "you can spend all the rest of it on the fifth district—after you finish Aylett's road. I think this is a good chance to do something for the city and county."

McCallen's motion to defer the vote until the next regular meeting was put and lost, and the mayor then put the motion to authorize himself and the clerk of the board to enter into the contract for the paving of Fort street. The vote stood:

Ayes—Kane, Logan, Quinn, Cox, Noes—Mia and McCallen.

The board adjourned to meet again at 12:15 o'clock March 29.

Road Supervisor Wilson came in for some sharp criticism. Supervisor Quinn, chairman of the committee on roads, said that Wilson was "crazy on oil."

The matter was brought up by a committee report giving directions to Wilson regarding oiling streets.

Supervisor McCallen objected to the report, on the ground that its recommendations were matters that should be left to the road supervisor. He remarked that if the road supervisor was not competent to handle such matters properly, he was not fit to hold his job. However, the committee report, signed by Quinn and Kane, was insisted upon, and Wilson will get in strictures in line with the report, as follows:

"Your committee on roads, bridges, garbage, parks and public improvements would respectfully recommend that the oiling on King street be continued from Moaulaha to Ahi Lane; and that hereafter when one coat of oil is spread on the street that no dirt or sand or any other loose material be put on the oil. In the course of two or three days the oil will dry out so that it does not inconvenience traffic. We would recommend that one-half of the street be oiled at a time."

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

The following sales were recorded on the stock exchange yesterday:

Stocks.

Oahu—45 @ 37.50; 20 @ 37.75.
Whitman—35 @ 36.20 to 43.
H. K. Co.—70 @ 145.
P. H. Co.—29.75 to 29.625.
McBride—3 @ 7.
Oahu—10 @ 30 to 37.5.
Hudson—10 @ 5 to 10.
Honolulu—50 @ 22.75; 5 @ 22.25.
Pioneer—6 @ 237.
Hilo Ry Co.—125 @ 60; 45 @ 13.50.

TAFT'S YEAR ON THE BIG LID

He Says a Few Things on His
First Anniversary as
President.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—William H. Taft laid the last paper of the heap that accumulated on his desk on the first day of the second year of his presidency and chuckled. His grin broadened into a smile and that developed into a roar of laughter.

"How do I feel after my first year in the president's office?" he asked to a caller, who had congratulated him on the anniversary.

Mr. Taft chuckled some more when he said that and then continued:

"Occasionally the country is swept by a common error, and sometimes honest students of the problem in question are swept away with it. But the time should come with every man who wants to serve the people honestly, when he should be strong enough to take a stand for the right, no matter if it should be politically advantageous to take a stand for the wrong people believed in at the time.

"The larger view of politics—not the view of office hunting—is the view which produces the best for all the people and that is the view the political sycophant does not take. He selfishly goes from one popular idea to another, with no conviction. He opposes men when he believes that it will be to his advantage politically to oppose men that his people think they oppose. And if there is one thing I would like to do it is to show that man's people the truth about his motives."

That for the insurgent Republicans. "Well, I'll tell you how I feel," and he laughed again. "I feel just like the preacher who passed the hat through his congregation and brought it back to the pulpit empty, and then thanked God that he had got his hat back."

On this, his first anniversary, he quoted a letter of his predecessor.

It was a typical Roosevelt letter, the kind that the former president liked to write to his friends whom he called "Dear Bill" and not "Dear Sir." Mr. Roosevelt was serving his first term and was a candidate for a second. He was longing for the day when he could go to Oyster Bay and forget politics for a while. He told his friend Taft that he had tried to be a good president and live up to his idea of what the office should be. He hoped he had succeeded and hoped a majority of the people would entertain the same pleasant view. And then he said:

"I've given them a good run for their money, and I'm ahead of the game."

ETIQUETTE OF THE FLAG.

The American flag should not be hoisted before sunrise nor allowed to remain up after sunset.

At "retreat," sunset, civilian spectators should stand "attention" and uncover during the playing of "The Star Spangled Banner." Military spectators are required by regulation to stand at "attention" and give the military salute. During the playing of the national hymn at "retreat" the flag should be lowered, but not then allowed to touch the ground.

When the national colors are passing on parade, or in review, the spectator should, if walking, halt, and if sitting arise and stand at "attention" and uncover.

When the national and state, or other flags, fly together, the national flag should be placed on the right.

When the flag is flown at half staff as a sign of mourning it should be hoisted to full staff at the conclusion of the funeral.

The national salute is one gun for every State. The international salute is, under the law of nations, twenty-one guns.

Whenever possible the flag should be flown from a staff or mast, but should not be fastened to the side of a building, platform, or scaffolding.

When the flag is used as a banner the Union should fly to the north in streets running east and west and to the east on streets running north and south.

When flags are used in unveiling a statue or monument they should not be allowed to fall to the ground, but should be carried aloft to wave out, forming a distinctive feature during the remainder of the ceremony.

STANDS UNRIVALLED.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy never disappoints those who use it for obstinate coughs, colds and irritations of the throat and lungs. It stands unrivalled as a remedy for all throat and lung diseases. For sale by all dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.

ART'S DISTRACTIONS.

"Music," said the enthusiast, "leads the human mind away from every kind of care."

"Maybe it does," replied the more serious, "but I never yet found the music that would take an open slug or a mind off her salary."

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

TAFT'S YEAR ON THE BIG LID

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